The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,598—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

6 Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

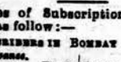
Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 30th August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgiri Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-40 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 26th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND MARSEILLES.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons.

Saloon passage.....Rs. 500
Second Class passage..... ,, 335

The Java is due in London on 1st November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

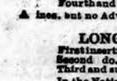
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of *each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	320	180	90	
Port Said	320	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	340	145	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 8th September.

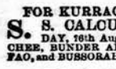
For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 195	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 322	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 132 0
To Aden	,, 230	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents of the Company.

[illegible]BERT,
[illegible], Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE ..	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th Aug.
(s) PUNJAUB	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	19th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan—

A D
S & Co. 154—1 case thread ex s. s. India.

A D—81—1 case cotton caps ex s. s. Belona.

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Roseun Ally—
A T R—105—1 case surface buttons ex s.s. Lumley Castle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BOXES OF TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvie Bunder, Khoja gully, in the godown of Hamedhi Hubibhoy, Esq., by his order and on account and at the risk of first purchasers, Parsee Framjee Dorabjee and Sha Lulloo Nuthoo—

250 Boxes of black tea, No. 1.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Boxwallas of black tea.

Bombay, 25th August 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

6 cases Parisian fancies, various subjects.
1 do. cotton colored umbrellas.
6 cwts. iron wire.
Few sets of Japanese travelling tin boxes.
13 balcony shutters.
5 do. grey T cloths.
1 do. grey shirtings.
Account of the underwriters ex s. s. Australis.

R S M out of No. 22 } 26 pieces S. W. damaged colored China silk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, neatly carved Household Furniture, best electro plated ware, porcelain ware, oil paintings, at Grants Buildings, Colaba, No. 8.

Messrs. S. SHRICHISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p. m., at their residence above mentioned, the whole valuable and hand-ome furniture, &c., &c., &c., the property of the late James George Vitters, Esq., the same comprising rich glass ware, superior carthonware, and best plated wares, vegetable dishes, cruet stands, ice pitcher, tea sets, double light table candlesticks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of well-seasoned blackwood dining table in four pieces for ten persons, side board, drawing-room blackwood circular table pier, camp sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room easy, low and Madras pattern, arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, green painted iron four posts bedsteads, cloth presses, dressing glasses, screens, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1879.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 do. do. Dhoties.
5 Cases Prints.

On account of the concerned—
15 Bales Army Clothes and Bookings.

By order of Messrs. Sawyer and Co. and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoseein Heptoola Mahomedally—

A H M—3 & Co.—1-20—20 Cases Kerosine Lamp Chimnies.

On account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Khedive.

C—92—4 Cases Green Tea.
94—4 ditto. ditto.
96—3 ditto Black Tea.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instruction from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., the following jewellery belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gazdur :—

1 Earring set with brilliants and emeralds.
1 Pair emerald earrings
1 Head ornament set with diamonds.
1 Pearl necklet.
1 Pair pearl bracelets.
1 Loose diamond.
1 Lady's gold watch.
1 Gold Albert chain with locket and key.
1 Child's cap embroidered with pearls.
28 Gold beads.
Now on view.

SALE OF BOATS AND SCREW JACKS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay opposite the Fort Market, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p. m., the undermentioned boats and screw jacks belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Lawrence Lawson, viz. :—

1 Sailing boat about 31 feet long by 8½ feet broad with masts, anchor, &c.
1 Jolly boat about 15½ feet long by 3½ feet.
30 Screw jacks of different sizes.
Now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 155, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a light and handsome English-built canoe shaped barouche, a strong grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, a cow with calf, plants, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE of valuable landed and house property in Nesbit Lane within the Fort, comprising a large and substantial house with very spacious and commodious godowns behind it.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the w st side of and fronting the Nesbit Lane or Road, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,334 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north and west by a house belonging to Mrs. Rose, and now the property of the legal representatives of the late Venkekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, on or towards the south by the house now belonging to the representatives of Dadabhoy Limjee, and on or towards the east by the said road or lane, or howsoever the same hereditaments are abutted or bounded, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 103, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs Bell, Brandenburg and Co and others, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdass and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford and Bosvey, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of R. D. Cairns, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, known as C LABA CASTLE. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A DESIRABLE Commodious BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to Byculla Club, formerly occupied by Messrs. Forbes and others. Rent only Rs. 150. It has a very spacious compound. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28 Meadow Street. House Agent.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, POONA.

IN consequence of the POSTPONEMENT of the OPENING of the EXHIBITION to the 22nd proximo, GOODS INTENDED for EXHIBITION will be RECEIVED up to the 7th idem.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut. Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition.

Poona, 22nd August 1879.

NOTICE.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

SOME PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS are REQUIRED. Application should be sent to the

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Kathiawar State Railways,
Ahmednagar, Deccan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 p.m.

JOHN BECKE,
L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th August 1879.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 1,846, dated 15th ultimo, published at page 645 of the *Government Gazette* of the 17th idem, on the subject of the Sholapur Water Works Loan, the undersigned hereby invites SEALED TENDERS for a LOAN of Rs. 1,93,894 on the Security of the Municipal Revenues of the Town of Sholapur.

The Loan is to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and is to be repaid by 39 consecutive half yearly instalments of which the first 38 will be instalments of Rs. 5,000 each and the last of Rs. 3,894, all exclusive of interest.

The Loan is to be raised under precisely the Act and Sections and with the same Government sanction as the Bombay Municipal Loans.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, or from Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

Tenders will be received at this office up to 6 p.m. of the 6th September 1879. No Tenders below par will be considered. The undersigned does not bind the Municipal Commissioners of Sholapur to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The sanction of the Governor General in Council has been duly accorded to the raising of this Loan.

A. H. SPRY,
Collector and President of the Municipality.

Collector's Office, Sholapur, 19th August 1879.

NOTICE.

COLONEL ANDREW SIMPSON SMITH, (DECEASED).

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of Andrew Simpson Smith, late of No. 3, Norwood Terrace, Southsea, in the county of Southampton, a Colonel in the Bengal Infantry, deceased, who died at No. 3, Norwood Terrace aforesaid on the 27th day of October, 1878, intestate, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Property and Credits were granted on the 26th June, instant, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ADAIR CRAIGIE, CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, Solicitors, are required on or before MONDAY, the 29th day of September next, to SEND to the said Administrators at their Office, in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the widow and Administratrix in England of the Personal Estate and Effects of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 25th August, 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

FOR SALE,

A Light Palanquin-Shape Office SHIGRAM, price moderate.

An English-built Mail Phaeton by Laurie and Marner, property of a Gentleman. Price very moderate.

An English-built Dogcart. Price Rs. 450.

Ditto ditto suitable for a Galloway. Price Rs. 250.

Also, 4 or 5 Barouches, new and second-hand, in very good order, for sale on Commission. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re.1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash .....Rs. 80
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... ,, 34

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8 8
Pints ,, ,, ,, 5 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 17 0	,, 2 0
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 17 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

NOVELTY!!!
NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY
QUINTUPLES, or 5 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2, per Box of 25.
TRIPLETS, or 3 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2-4 per Box of 50.
May be smoked separately or collectively.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL
SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the

ROYAL COMMISSION

to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Roya Commission in Paris have been found

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED,

and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order.....

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size.....	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash ..	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit ...	,, 12-8	,, 17-0	,, 22-8	,, 30-0	,, 38-0	,,

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-Cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

CASH PRICES.

	Inches	Rs.	a.
Overland Trunks, made of best japanned canvas ; edges bound with leather, strong iron ribs, copper riveted, strong tumbler lock	27	27	0
	30	30	0
	33	33	0
	36	36	0
An extra strong article, made as above of stout drill, lined morocco, the most durable trunk made	27	30	0
	30	36	0
	33	39	0
	36	42	0
Ladies' Travelling Trunk, made of best japanned canvas, light and very strong. Folding division at end for millinery, moveable tray, and papers, strong iron flat hasp, pocket for their lock	38	50	0
	36	58	0
Solid Leather Portmanteau, made of extra stout solid leather, edges turned over with one inch lap, fastened through with brass rivets, and brass clamped covers, buckles and straps of the best quality, and Chubb lock. The most durable Portmanteau manufactured	30	100	0
The "Indian Railway Portmanteau," a most useful article for travellers, wide and flat, to fit under seat, made of stout tan flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and pair of outside straps for rug or coat, very light and durable, highly recommended.	22	30	0
	24	34	0
	27	38	0
The "Cabin Bag," a most useful article for a sea journey, opening full size at top and fitted with tray for collars, cravats, &c., made of stout japanned canvas, good brass lock, and iron protecting rim	24	40	0
	26	45	0
The "Gladstone Bag" a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious made of the best oxhide, first rate locks, and outside straps for rug or overcoat. Nothing better procurable and we only keep this quality	20	39	0
	22	45	0
	24	49	0
The same exactly as the above, in stained brown hide	20	44	0
	22	46	0
	24	49	0

	Inches	Rs.	a.
Black Hide Hand Bags, very useful for papers, &c. enamelled hide, double spring Lock		17	0
		19	0
Gentlemen's wide mouth Hand Bags, best enamelled hide, lined morocco, double action spring lock, The Indian Railway travelling Carriage Companion		40	0

COURIER OR CASH BAGS.

Made of Stout Tan Flax, bound with leather, fitted with spring lock and shoulder strap passing under bottom for extra security		9	0
		10	8
		12	8
		13	8
Leather make as above, but finished in Soiled Linen Bags, made strong stout canvas, iron frame and strong brass lock		13	8
		5	8
		6	8
Carpet Bags, strong canvas fitted with holland, brass locks and leather handles		9	8
Hat cases, in brown leather with scarlet linings Good lock		14	0
Do made of Tanned Flax, finished in the best style		22	0
do Air-light Block Tin		12	0
do do do to hold 2 Hats		15	0
The Hat Compendium, made of japanned canvas, moveable fittings to allow space for stowing small articles or to be used as a Portmanteau when required		23	0

AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES.

For Uniform, Court or Dress suits, made of extra stout Block Tin strong handles and good locks. The height will allow of them being placed under the seat of a railway carriage	22	24	0
	24	28	0
	26	30	0
Large size, same make as above for packing or storing during the rains and invaluable for Ladies use. These goods are of the best London manufacture and will last for years	27	35	0
	30	42	0
	33	50	0
Portable Travelling Baths, made of strong block tin, oak stained. These most useful articles, being fitted with inner baskets, from both a first and commodious trunk. Strong locks and outside straps	30	42	0
	33	45	0
	36	50	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 5 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neighorries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1879. 10 Rampart Row.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 23RD AUGUST 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday advanced from 97⅞ to 97¾, but French Rentes remained unchanged at 117, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78 for Fours and 83¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank Shares give Oriental at £18—a decline of £1, Chartered Mercantile at £20, an advance of 10s. Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai unchanged at £19-10 and £35 per share respectively.

In addition to the £100,000 withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America on Wednesday, a further £50,000 is advised by Reuter as having been withdrawn for the same destination yesterday. These amounts as yet are of course too small to have any effect on the London money market, but looking to the large shipments of grain advised from America it is very probable the movement will shortly assume more importance. It must not be forgotten, however, that a large import trade from America necessarily tends to increase the export trade to the same quarter. For some time past this branch has been steadily improving and it is by no means unlikely that the revival which Reuter says is becoming apparent in the Iron trade may have had its origin in an American demand. From whatever quarter it comes, however it is satisfactory to observe signs of improvement, and any revival of activity in a leading industry like Iron will go a long way towards mitigating the adverse effects on the country of the bad harvests now being reaped.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee is steady at unaltered prices, as also is Cocoanut Oil. Linseed is reported steady with an advance of 6d. per quarter in Bombay ex-warehouse, Rapeseed firm, Calcutta to arrive 3d. higher.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was firm, but prices are quoted throughout the same as on Tuesday last. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady at unchanged prices, sales 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats, but to-day the market closed strong, sales 10,000 bales including 1,000 Surats, Mid. Orleans being 1-16d. per lb. higher at 6¾d. In New York the upward movement is more important, ready Mid. Uplands having advanced from 11¼ to 12 cents and November shipment from 10-30 to 10-75 cents per lb. This advance is no matter for surprise, the position of the market as we pointed out a week ago being strongly in favour of a material rise, and during the interval the statistical position has been considerably strengthened. A glance at the subjoined comparison of the figures of supply will show that the total for all Europe has decreased by 70,000 bales during the week, so that it now stands 74,240 bales behind last year and 713,110 bales less than the corresponding date in 1877. What perhaps is a still stronger feature in favour of higher prices is the fact of the stock in Liverpool being reduced to 138,290 bales below the quantity held this time last year; and when we bear in mind that by 21st November last, notwithstanding the deepest financial depression and slack trade, the stock was reduced to 250,000 bales, it is evident, that unless some strong adverse influence not now apparent intervenes, it will take an important rise in prices to prevent ready supplies being reduced to a very low ebb. We called the attention of our local Spinning and Weaving friends to the position a week ago, and we would again repeat the caution. It is quite possible that the cotton they are now buying at Rs. 210 per candy may be quoted at Rs. 275 before the end of the year.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds...	1,110,000	1,184,240	1,823,110
Do. Surats.....	469,000	332,670	430,060
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	427,000	565,290	847,060
Do. London.....	60,000	13,420	34,100
American Afloat.....	20,000	15,000	26,000
E. Indian ,, ...	154,000	130,000	152,000
Total.....	661,000	723,710	1,059,160
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6¾d.	6 13-16d.	6¾d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5¼d.	5¼d.	5 1-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1 9-16d.	1 1-16d.

The American crop figures to date afford the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	5,000	5,400	2,600
,, Exports to U K	7,000	5,000	4,000
,, ,, to Continent.	4,000	.....	.....
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	4,435,800	4,236,500	3,942,700
,, Exports to U K ,,	2,039,700	1,993,000	1,987,388
,, ,, Continent. ,,	1,399,000	1,327,000	1,041,300
,, Stock at the Ports	90,000	46,000	130,000
Saturday's Receipts ...	Nil.	1,000	200

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted by Reuter at 51¾d., reduction of 1-16d. per oz. from the previous day; but private advices, we hear, still quote both rates the lower as buyers' the higher as sellers' prices, so that practically there is not much change.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the lower quotation for Silver the market opened quiet with a decline of 1-32d. per rupee all round, and with next to nothing doing no change has occurred throughout the day. The Banks are less willing sellers forward at an advance on current rates, indicating anticipations of lower figures, although there is nothing in the surroundings of the market to warrant any decline of importance. In Calcutta we hear the feeling is also quiet, but as usual the Banks there are better sellers for future delivery by 1 16d. than is obtainable here, while at the same time, a Bank there is reported to have bought and a house to have sold 3 months' bills for delivery in all next year at 1s. 8⅜d. per rupee. Quotations here are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 29-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2-13	,,

On Calcutta there is no alteration, demand drafts being still quoted ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ so ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather quieter again to-day and there are sellers but no buyers at yesterday's quotations, viz :—Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¼.

SHARES continue quiet. Bank of Bombay are unaltered at Rs. 657½; and Land Companies are all unaltered. Press Companies are somewhat firmer and we quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Volkart's United, Rs. 25 in Indian, and Rs. 50 in Colaba and Dhollera. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet but pretty firm. Alliance have advanced Rs. 50 and Madras United Rs. 10, while Anglo-Indian have declined Rs. 2 and Oriental Rs. 5 per share. Amongst miscellaneous companies we note an improvement of Rs. 200 in Bombay Fire Insurance Co. and Rs. 15 in Bombay Saw Mills Co., while Treacher and Co. Limited have declined Rs. 10.

COTTON here continues firm with a fair enquiry for export at previous prices, whilst the local mills are also steady buyers. The purchases reported for export to-day are 100 bales Wudwan at Rs. 202 to Rs. 205 half pressed, 75 bales barely good fair Jalgaum at Rs. 207, 150 bales fully good fair Sheogaum at Rs. 214½ to Rs. 215, and 200 bales barely good Paiporte at Rs. 216½ per candy. The arrivals yesterday were 206 bales, making 742 bales for two days. We quote :—

Good Oomra	Rs. 217	per candy f. p.
G. F. do	,, 214	,,
G. F. do	,, 208	,,
Good Dholleras (nominal).	,, 223	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 216	,,
G. F. do	,, 210	,,

SEEDS continue firm at unchanged values.

FREIGHTS remain dull and unchanged. For Liverpool we still quote 22s. 6d. by steam and 20s. by sail. For London by steam 20s. seed, 25s. Cotton. For Genoa and Marseilles 22s. 6d. and Trieste and Venice 20s. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS are not quotably altered. On the spot the market is quiet but pretty steady, to arrive firm. There is not likely to be much of a ready business doing so long as the rains continue, but afterwards a much improved demand seems generally expected.

COALS, if anything, are in rather more request, and with few sellers the market is steadier.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	9 p. ct.	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	657½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	5 do	650
National Bank of India..	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	109

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th August as compared with that for 12th August :—

LIABILITIES.	12th Aug. Rs. A. P.	19th Aug. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,94,910 0 0	20,94,910 0 0
Treasury Balance	3,31,76,912 1 1	3,34,51,949 3 7
Other Deposits	1,90,86,512 8 5	1,85,12,117 12 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	11,37,999 11 4	9,42,746 7 3
Sundries	9,97,011 9 0	10,51,688 6 2
Rs.	7,64,92,346 9 10	8,15,32,346 1 4
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,80,91,551 8 0	1,98,76,073 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	68,77,351 11 11	71,65,169 12 8
Credits on ditto ...	1,06,86,712 13 5	1,35,12,117 12 8
Bills Discounted	1,94,54,250 1 3	1,74,1,318 12 1
Balances with other Banks	2,78,098 11 2	3,01,744 2 10
Notes	9,59,571 14 10	9,60,595 14 5
Dead Stock	8,607 7 0	8,624 8 1
Stamps	5,10,489 4 8	4,77,096 7 1
Sundries	85,84,291 8 0	1,09,92,267 1 0
Cash at Head Office	1,58,70,358 10 0	1,84,47,518 10 9
Do. at Branches		
	7,64,92,346 9 10	8,15,32,346 1 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed on Saturday last for Coasts and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Calicut—Mr. E. H. Aitkine. For Rutnagiri—Mr. P. R. Greenhill. For Cochin—Mr. W. Smellie. For Malabar Coast—Ten deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	British Sovereign ...	Sexton	Diamond Island.
	County of Aberdeen	Drummond ..	Calcutta.
	Chanda (s)	Day.....	Coasts & Calcutta.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday last :—Steamer Calder, for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
19 Mecca (s) .....Hutchinson ...Singapore, July 26.
Comilla (s) .....Hart .....Rangoon, Aug 15.
Oenone .....Clements .....Bombay, July 30.
20 Algitha (s) .....Barwell .....Bombay, Aug 4.
Dorunda (s).....Templeton ...London, July 10.
Glenburn .....Hartnell .....Cardiff, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20 —Steamer Oonyia and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable.)

PASSENGERS.

Per Mecca—Mr G Malcolm, Mr E Jacob, Mr G M Doucett, Lord Bishop of Rangoon, 2 Misses Titcomb, Mrs Lloyd, Mr Stuart, Dr Hart, Lieut Davidson, Mr Noble and 8 deck.
Per Comilla—Mr G Lloyd, Mr Barton and 23 Natives.
Per Glenburn—The Captain's wife and son.
Per Dorunda—Mr Arthur Gordon, Mr Macdonald, Mr G Huddleston.
Per s s Pleiades, sailed on Thursday :—For London—Miss Comley, Mr Donovan, Mr Eales, Captain Heggum, Lieut LeMarchant, 67th Regiment, Mr Morse, and Mr and Mrs Wilson and child. For Suez—Mr Cousins.
Per s s Poona, sailed on Thursday :—For Madras—Mr and Mrs Westerfield, Mr Jellicoe, Mr Cowham, Mr Chisholm, and Lieut Cunningham. For Southampton—Mr Barnfather, Miss Myers, Capt Neill, Master Spry, Mr Leckie, Bishop of Rangoon, Miss Titcomb, Miss G Titcomb, Mr and Mrs John Cook and child, Mr Rideldge, and Mr and Mrs Barr.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Glenburn—29th June, Strathelyde from Liverpool to Calcutta in Lat 36-33 S, Long 26-57 W, 8th July, Beucleuch in Lat 39-40 S, Long 7-34 E.
By Dorunda—Star of Brunswick, 140 miles S W, of Eastern Channel Light Vessel, Lord Lyndhurst, of Liverpool, 105 S W of Eastern Channel Light Vessel.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
21 Dilawur .... Cocanada.
22 D. of Buccleuch(s).. ..... London.
Goa (s) .... Bombay and S P.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
20 D. of Devonshire(s). ..... London.
Chyebassa (s) ... ... Calcutta.
21 Kingdom of Sweden. ..... False Point.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Maharaja s—35 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Italia s—108 kegs iron nails and 19 bundles spring steel, Tyebally Abdoolally.
Rydall Hall s—20 cases slates, Shaik Ahmed Noordin; 3 cases soap, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedally and Co; 100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—121 boxes bar silver (Rs 300,000), the Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Dewa Gungadhur—7 cases window glass, Abdoolloly Noorbhoy; 10 cases cologne, Finlay, Muir and Co; 67 boxes window glass, Hassumally Lalljeeya.
Decean s—26 cases champagne, the Chartered Bank of I A and China.
Kashgar s—105 cask pale ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Asairia s—4 casks zinc paint, Tybally Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaarts s—2 cases sodawater empty bottles, Eduljee Wookerjee and Son.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cashgar s—2 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.
Asairia s—1 hogshead claret, Ralli Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

Asairia s—681 bars and 70 bundles iron, Khimjee Jeewa; 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elton Estes—47 bales hemp, 11 bales gunny rags, and 1 bale cotton droppings, M M Mody and Co.
Italia s—570 bags myrabollams, Dewjee Gungadhur and Co; 56 bales cotton, Digamber Ramchunder; 50 bales wool, Lallubhoy Hurrichand; 64 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolsidas and Co.
Rydal Hall s—1,500 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 1,494 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asairia s—1 bale woolen carpets, C Grondona.

FOR GENOA.

Asairia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—137 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

[Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT

413-79—J C Cama—Govindjee Kessowjee vs Lukhmidas Nuthoobhoy—Tyabjee and S.

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and Undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order *sine die*.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

414-79—Jefferson and P—J G Sigg and another vs Meya Sahib Sumsoodin Meyasahib Lookmanjee and others.
416-79—Jefferson and P—Jaynarayen Madhowjee and others vs Thacker Jetha Purshotum and another.
417-79—Jefferson and P—Jaynarayen Madhowjee and others vs Framjee Cowasjee Lowjee and another.
421-79—Janardhun and G—Sitaram Balajee vs Gunesh Keshow Agasi.
429-79—Tyabjee and S—The Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company vs Sakerchund Nagurdass and others —Bhaishunker and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

176-78—Hearn, C and I—Dayal Jairaz vs Khatao Ludha and others—Rimington, H and C. To vary Commissioner's report.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie, L and C—Not to be called on till the 29th inst.
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Present and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jeffers on and P.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1879.
119-76—In Person—Bai Kessorbai vs Thacker Narronjee Walljee and others—Shapurjee and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

141-78—R Skipsey—Hurry Bhanjee and another vs Jaitha Purshotum—Smith and F.—Part heard.
179-78—Jefferson and P—Javervahoo vs Luckmidass Narrondass —Ma-farlane and G.
274-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Jumnabai—Jardhan and G.
482-73—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Dayal vs Tulsidass Jairam and others—Macfarlane and G.
198-79—Rimington, H and C—Purshotum Pitamber vs Ranchord Goverdjee and others—Bhaishunker and D.
287-78—J C Cama—Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam and another vs Dorabjee Framjee Colah and another—Ardeshir and H. settled.
464-78—Shamrao P—Hurrishanker Bhaskerjee vs Kumajee Jeejejee Vunjaree and others—J C Cama.
240-79—Ardeshir and H—M R de Quadros vs W H S Crawford—Macfarlane and G.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

322-79—In person (a pauper)—Ruckma vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Pinkerton, Surg-Major, on leave, to England.
Rennick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Killion, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Winter, Lieut, 28th Regt, on duty, to Natal.
Whistler, Lieut, 99th Regt, on duty, to Natal.

AUGUST 23.

Cunningham, Major, Ast Adjt Genl, to join.
Whistler, Lieut, 2nd Infantry H C, from leave, to Ellichpur.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 20.)

Mr Bradbury is appointed to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner Julpigoree.
Mr Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree.
Mr Remy, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Maunbhoom, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is appointed to have charge of the Palamow division of that district.
Mr Mackenzie is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Lohardugga district.
The Hon'ble F R Cockerell is allowed furlough for six months.
Mr Brownfield, now employed in surveying the boundary between the Khoordah Estate and the Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr Needham Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents, and is posted to Hazareebaugh.
Lieut J F Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Mr Croft, Director of Public Instruction, is allowed leave for three months.
Mr Archbold, Professor, Patna College, is promoted to the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.
Mr Tawney, Principal, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction.
Mr. Bellett, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, to act in the First Class of the Bengal Educational Service.
Mr Rowe, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, to act in the First Class of the Bengal Educational Service.
Mr Rowe is also appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Professor in the Presidency College.
Mr Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, to act in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.
Mr Ritchie, Professor, Dacca College, to have charge of the office of Principal of that institution.
Mr Piffard is appointed to act as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Behar Agency.
The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election, by the Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality, of Mr. C J S Faulkner, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be Vice-Chairman of that Municipality for the year 1879-80.
The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election, by the Commissioners of the Municipality of Kurseong, in the district of Darjeeling, of Mr C W Bagshawe, to be their Vice-Chairman.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Palmer, Port Officer, is appointment to be an Honorary Magistrate at Chandbally, in the district of Balasore.
Mr Farrer, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain Neill, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Divisional Superintendent of District Works, Raj-bahye and Cooch Behar Division, is, on return to this department from the employ of the Royal Coss Committee, posted to the Darjeeling Division.
Mr Carter, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted two months' and twenty-seven days' privilege leave.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 31st, 11h. 49·1m. P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August.					
Mon. 25	.....	5 45	6 19	{ 5 0 m	10 44 m
				{ 4 17 a	11 14 a
Tues. 26	English Mail expected.	5 45	6 18	{ 6 25 m	0 12 a
				{ 5 48 a	.....
Wed. 27	.....	5 45	6 17	{ 7 53 m	0 42 m
				{ 6 40 a	1 58 a
Th. 28	.....	5 46	6 17	{ 9 6 m	2 10 m
				{ 8 59 a	3 15 a
Fri. 29	.....	5 46	6 16	{ 9 58 m	3 17 m
				{ 10 0 a	4 9 a
Sat. 30	.....	5 46	6 15	{ 10 36 m	4 9 m
				{ 10 46 a	4 49 a
Sun. 31	12 Sunday after Trinity	5 46	6 14	{ 11 10 m	4 50 m
				{ 11 23 a	5 23 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers (for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, over all others.

Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NEEDS—August 23rd, at Parel, Mr. S. F. Needs, Locomotive Foreman, B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 53 years. Deeply and sincerely regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FANSHAWE—August 20th, at Nagpur, the wife of A. U. Fanshawe, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
LANE—August 16th, at Rae Bareili, the wife of W. Lane, C.S., of a son.
PRATT—August 18th, at Bareilly, the wife of H. J. F. Pratt, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRUNTON—August 16th, on his way to Calicut, Arthur Brunton, of Pootoo Mulla, Wynaad, aged 30 years.
BAGGE—August 15th, at Mussoorie, Laura Mildred, the wife of Charles Hervey Bagot, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
CARREOK—August 20th, at Park Town, Madras, Margaret, the dearly loved wife of Assist. Apothy. F. J. Carreck, and daughter of the late Penrod. Qr. Mr. Sgt. J. Rath, aged 22 years, 8 months and 15 days.
OAKSHOTT—August 18th, at Coonoor, of gastric fever, Frank Seymour, the child of Eugene and Emily Oakshott, aged 4 years.
WINDLE—August 18th, at Bankipore, of cholera, J. A. Windle, Executive Engineer, Patna Division.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1879.

A FEW days ago we drew attention to the fact that the currency question was beginning to attract more and more notice in England, and that among business classes especially converts to the principles of bi-metallism were increasing. In the recent memorial on the scarcity of metallic currency, drawn up by the merchants and bankers of the City of London, the names of all the houses connected with East India trade were found as advocates of a reconsideration of the existing currency laws of Great Britain, and we now learn that nearly the whole of the leading exchange and bullion brokers in London have bi-metallic leanings. Perhaps, however, as significant a sign of the coming change in public opinion as any that can be adduced, is that the question is now beginning to be discussed in the pages of the leading English periodicals. At first, the arguments of bi-metallists were sneered and laughed at, and hardly even attracted attention at all, but now it is different, and their truth and force are admitted by so many, especially among business classes, that those statisticians who began by condemning the case without a hearing find themselves forced to enter into the controversy to justify the foregone conclusions they had so hastily advanced. In the magazines for August we find two papers on the silver question. One in *Blackwood's*, the writer of which, without advancing any very decided views of his own, still winds up, after a careful examination of the question as it bears on India, by expressing an opinion to the effect that the sooner an International Congress upon the silver question meets, the better it will be, not only for our Indian Empire, but for the world at large. In the *Fortnightly Review* we have a lengthy and carefully argued essay, entitled "The Case against Bi-metallism," from the pen of Mr. R. Giffen, the head of the Statistical Department for Trade and Agriculture in England. Unlike such hasty reasoners as Mr. Yule, of Calcutta, who recently announced to the world that bi metallism was another word for nonsense—and who got the correspondent of the *Times* to telegraph to London that Mr Yule thought so—Mr. Giffen approaches his subject cautiously, admitting that the advocates of bi-metallism comprise among their number many men of real eminence as economists and statisticians. For our part, we consider this paper—if it really contains all that can be said against bi-metallism and for mono-metallism—as sounding the knell of the latter. The great argument which hitherto has always been advanced by mono-metallists, that it is impossible to tie gold and silver together by an arbitrary law, that such a law—as our local contemporary once assured its readers—would be "chimerical"—is now apparently abandoned, for Mr. Giffen at least does not use the argument. Indeed, he indirectly admits that if all nations were to join, their united legislation would have the desired effect. Mr. Giffen makes up his case against bi-metallism by examining the advantages claimed for it, and by endeavouring to show that such advantages are based upon mistaken ideas. He states them as follows. First, that money would be more abundant with one metal current than with two; and abundant money is good for trade. Second, the increased facility of exchange between different countries; and, finally, that it is held by some enthusiasts that there is a providence in the matter, that not only have two metals adapted for use as money been provided, but that a certain ratio—viz., 15½ to 1—tends naturally to an establishment between them. Mr. Giffen's arguments against the first of these advantages which he puts into the mouths of bi-metallists, are shortly—in his own words—"that "the prophets who prophesy that the world is "to be enriched by abundant money are the "detestation of men of sense," and that really forms the gist of his "Case against Bi-"metallism." Of course, it will be evident to all who have carefully studied this question that Mr. Giffen misrepresents the matter altogether. He utterly fails even to touch upon the great point which has induced bi-metallists to come forward at the present time, and which may be summed up in the words of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, that being now compelled to look upon the silver of the world as in a large measure cut off from its previous sphere of usefulness as one of the two agents for the liquidation of international indebtedness, "the serious diminution of the world's money "caused thereby will in the future lead to embar-"rassment and frequent panics." In other words, the supply of metallic money for the use of the world during the last twenty-five years has ranged from thirty-four millions to thirty-seven millions sterling annually; but by limiting the coinage of the world to gold that supply is diminished to about twenty millions, if not less. Twenty years ago the supply of gold was 25·4 millions sterling, and of silver a little over eight millions. Last year the figures respectively were 22·8 and 15·6 millions. That is, in 1858 the world received a total annual supply of its monetary medium of 33·5 millions. In 1878, if silver had remained in use, the supply would still only have been four millions in excess of that total—surely an excess not greater than the increase of the world's commerce and prosperity would warrant—but owing to the demonetisation of silver the supply was practically reduced to twenty-two millions. Mr. Giffen as a consistent mono-metallist sums up his paper with the following remarks :—"As "the need for international money increases, the "means for introducing it may also be prepared, "as they would be prepared, for instance, by "the gradual introduction in all countries "of the use of gold for large payments, the general "use of silver in token coinage only, the increas-"ing wealth of the world causing a great increase "of the demand for token coinage, and the "extension of economising expedients so as to "lighten the strain upon the dearer and standard "metal. An international money upon a "mono-metallic basis is thus a possibility of the future, and there is no need for precipitating matters by impracticable schemes." Admitting that an international medium of exchange is a desideratum, Mr. Giffen looks to the universal adoption of gold by all countries—including, we suppose, both India and China—to supply that desideratum. Now, it is this movement of which he speaks of as likely to occur—the tendency of all nations to imitate England and limit their currencies to gold—that has forced bi-metallists to take the field. The supply of gold is far short of the requirements of the world, and the action of Germany and the Latin Union in closing their mints to silver has caused a run on the other metal, which, if accelerated by one or two other countries—India, for instance, doing the same—would at once embarrass and involve in complication the commerce of the world. This is the bi-metallist contention which Mr. Giffen completely ignores, but which forms so important a part of their case, and until it is answered, "The Case against Bi-"metallism" will not be complete. Mr. Giffen's omission in this matter detracts from the value of his whole paper—so much so that it is almost useless following him in his citations of the antiquated sophistries of Locke and Lord Liverpool. Upon this point the writer in *Blackwood* writes so forcibly that we will quote his remarks in full. He says :—"A single gold-standard, no doubt, "suits our own country,—especially when gold "is so abundant as it still is; but to preach up "this form of 'mono-metallism' for universal "adoption in civilised countries, and to pour "contempt upon the 'double standard,' is one "of the most perilous freaks of 'science falsely "'so called.' It would cut our own throat, to "begin with, by making gold too scarce for the "maintenance of our own monetary system. For "the world at large, our own country included, "such a change would produce the widest and "most oppressive calamity that human intel-"ligence or folly ever created. It is now "acknowledged on all hands that our recent "commercial prosperity, and the general well-"being of mankind, have been greatly owing "to the large supply of the precious metal "from Californian and Australian mines. To "proceed in the work of demonetising silver "would not only undo these benefits, but would "create disasters far exceeding in magnitude the "past blessings. It would destroy about one half "of the entire stock of the world's money. It "would not merely paralyse commerce and rob "industry of its due reward, but it would intensify "the worst evils of old-established society. It "would make the rich vastly richer, and the "poor still poorer. We often hear, from "certain quarters of 'bloated capitalists' ac-"cumulating fortunes at the expense of the "labouring classes; but even if capitalists were "the sole and unchecked legislators of the "world, they could not devise any law so "purely and exorbitantly for their own interests "as one for the demonetisation of silver—for "the destruction of one half of the world's cur-"rency, and the consequent doubling or "quadrupling of the value of their own capital. "Such a course would promote a 'social "revolution far beyond the preachings of the "Nihilists.'" Another favourite argument of those who oppose bi-metallism is that to admit silver to the mints of Europe would be to bring about a rise in prices that would be hurtful to commerce. This view is not borne out by figures as we have already shown, for although the world's supply of silver has increased in recent years, that of gold has fallen off, and the total supply of both metals remains about the same; so that it does not at all follow that the anticipated rise would ensue by the demonetisation of silver. But, on the other hand, if the demonetisation of silver continues—and it must continue unless all the nations agree to go back to its use—it is absolutely certain that a fall in prices, owing to the scarcity of gold, must follow that will simply be disastrous. Indeed, we believe that were India to listen to the arguments of those who would furnish her with a gold currency, and were she in consequence to force England to send her gold in lieu of silver as payment for her produce, the scarcity of gold and the further destruction of the value of silver that would ensue would break down the existing mono-metallic currency system of England itself, and would derange the commerce of the whole world; in short, would compel the nations to return to bi-metallism.

The result of the negotiations that are now proceeding between Germany and America, regarding which our correspondent a few days ago informed us by telegram, will probably be—whatever the nature of these negotiations are—a fresh proposal for an International Congress to discuss the question. The United States about a year ago proposed such a Congress and all the nations agreed; but the British Commissioner being directed to take no active part in the discussion and to uphold the single gold standard, the Commission in question proved a failure. Public opinion in England, however, is now coming round, and sooner or later an International Congress must sit. It is said in England that the demonetisation of silver has already proceeded too far, and that as soon as trade revives and resumes its normal condition of progress, that the diminished yield of the gold mines and the demand that will arise for the metal will make itself felt very sharply—a change that will be felt most severely in England itself. At all events, the question is one that concerns India so closely, that we ought not, on this side, to leave a single stone unturned that may help to bring about that reconsideration of the currency laws of the world that so many in England are now agitating for. The idea seems to be held by many that matters will come right of themselves, and that a few good Indian export seasons would, without legislation, see silver back to its old level, and the rupee once more at one shilling and ten pence. But this view is not borne out by past figures. The season 1877-1878 was the best export year that India has as yet seen, and during that period she imported no less than seventeen millions of bullion, yet matters even then did not mend, and silver declined in value from 12 to 15 per cent. Then again, the other day, the cessation of the German silver sales was expected to bring about a rise in the value of the metal, but that rise has not as yet set in. The fact is that the large stores of silver held by the Bank of France and in America are more than sufficient to meet any demand that may set in from the East. Acts of Congress and Acts of Parliament have during late years extended the single gold standard over a large portion of Europe and America; it is not only that silver has decreased in value, but gold has increased; and until the demand is again equally divided between the two metals, silver-using countries like India must continue to suffer.

WE have remarked above upon the evils that will result, and the check to the commercial progress of the world that will ensue from the threatened insufficiency of the world's supply of gold to meet the monetary requirements of all nations. But we observe that in Madras they are doing their best to bring about a plethora of the yellow metal that would meet even the requirements of universal mono-metallism. The Alpha Gold Mining Company is to resume operations with the help of £37,000, which sum is to be advanced by the Foreign and Colonial Tunnelling and Prospecting Company, Limited. Originally, the Alpha Company possessed only £10 000, which sum, invested in mining plant and machinery, the sanguine promoters thought would speedily bring in untold wealth. But a lakh of rupees will not go very far in this kind of work as the Alpha shareholders speedily discovered. For some time past the Company has done nothing, but now the capital is to be raised to £60,000, and as the London Company which has come to their assistance possesses patent machinery and plant of the most modern description, with a skilled mining staff and organisation which is to be

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LORD CHELMSFORD.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred on Lord Chelmsford.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Consols 97¼.

THE HEALTH OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.

ROME, Aug. 23.

General Garibaldi is recovering from his late illness. He will return shortly to the Isle of Caprera.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	61,000	Bales
Do. amount forwarded	4,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	6,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	31,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	6,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	427,000	do.
Do. Stock of Surats	63,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	60,000	do.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117
Bar Silver	51¾
Oriental Bank shares	£17
Chartered ,, ,,	£19-10
Do. Mercantile ,, ,,	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£35

About £50,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cnt.	In. cnt.	In. cnt.
Total previously registered	49 1	59 5	61 42
22 Friday	1 62	—.—	.....
16 Saturday	0 58	0 80	0 4
25 Sunday	.....	1 65	1 92
Total	51 19	61 50	64 38
Fall up to 24th Aug. 1878	85 37	95 7	92 74
Do. to 24th Aug. 1877	49 12	38 74	45 26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 24.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy and showery; wind W.S.W. to W.; thermometer 78·3; barometer 29·872. Fall of rain 66 cents.

MANGALORE, (Aug. 23) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N.E., N.W. Fall of rain 28 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. light, thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 63 cents.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·733
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·957
Extent of clouds (the whole sky clouded =8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Direction of Wind	SW. WSW. W. WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight 300 [SW.
Fall of Rain	to midnight. 1·62
Total fall during the month	17·60
,, ,, year	50·63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd Aug.	0·22

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 19.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32 deg and to Sea-level.	Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in shade. Dry bulb.	Change since yesterday.	Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·863	—015	92·8	+12·6	81·6	61	—22	S E	4	3	...
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deesa	29·799	+038	89·7	—1·5	76·7	83	+4	S W	10	9	...
Rajkot	29·757	+017	83·1	+2·0	76·1	71	—3	S W	9	6	0·49
Surat	29·778	+029	83·6	+3·5	78·6	79	—13	S W	7	10	0·10
Bombay	29·832	—001	77·5	—4·6	76·2	95	+4	W	13	10	0·66
Goa	29·875	—002	77·0	0	75·5	93	0	N W	7	9	4·80
Akola	29·778	—065	81·7	+1·0	75·1	73	—3	W N W	5	8	...
Belgaum	29·942	+028	86·9	—1·0	67·6	94	+8	W	6	10	0·23

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Sultry.

Deesa—Dark gloomy weather.

Rajkot—Passing temporary showers; passing showers during day.

Surat—Overcast with rain; dark gloomy weather.

Bombay—Overcast; passing showers during day.

Goa—Heavy rain; passing showers during day

Akola—Overcast; moist and muggy.

Belgaum—Overcast; moist and muggy.

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 29-32d.	per Re.
,, ,, 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	9·13	,,

MAJOR BUTLER, of the 2·9th Foot, who early last year penetrated into the Turcoman country, and whose strange treatment at the hands of the Indian Government has already formed the subject of much comment in the Press, is now staying in Bombay. Major Butler is proceeding to England on account of ill health.

We publish elsewhere a Government Resolution anent the closing of the rides on the Esplanade, from which it will be seen that Government has come to the unfortunate conclusion that the rides should continue closed during the whole of the Monsoon. The Executive Engineer thinks that it would be difficult to decide, even during breaks in the rains, whether to open or close the rides. But if the Executive Engineer took the slightest trouble or interest in the matter, and if he really wished to meet the wishes of the public, he would not find the slightest difficulty in deciding from time to time whether the ground in question was fit for riding on. There are some men peculiarly constituted, however, and who seem to delight in being as obstructive and disobliging as possible. The question as to whether the Commissioner of Police was justified in publishing the correspondence is very properly answered by Government, to the effect that it does not see any objection to such publication. The Commissioner no doubt, and very naturally, wished to have himself cleared from all connection with a measure which so senselessly deprives the public of the only ride in the island—whether that ride is in good order or not.

At the High Court on Saturday last, the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent sat in the Appeal Court to hear an appeal in what is known as the "Picture Case." The plaintiffs, Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee and his wife, brought the suit to recover Rs. 35,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by them by reason of injury done to certain pictures lent by them to the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, to which the defendant, Mr. G. W. Terry, was the secretary. The appeal was from a decree given in May, 1879, by Mr. Justice Bayley declaring that the defendant should pay the plaintiffs Rs. 1,000 as damages in addition to the Rs. 150 paid by him into court, together with the plaintiffs' costs of the suit. The defendant appealed from that decree, alleging, amongst other things, that the learned judge was in error in holding that the defendant had entered into a special contract to return the pictures to the plaintiffs in the same state as that in which they were delivered to him, and that he had rendered himself personally liable to the plaintiffs; and that the judge should have held that the defendant was an agent merely, and not personally responsible for any injuries which might have been done to the pictures. The respondents had, on the other hand, filed a memorandum of objections to the effect that the amount of damages awarded by the learned judge was insufficient, and that he should have decreed that costs should be paid to the plaintiffs as between attorney and client. Mr. Lang having stated the appellant's case, Mr. Gill addressed their Lordships on behalf of the respondents, but his argument was not finished when the court adjourned.

THE Bombay Municipality must look to its laurels. The Madras institution bids fair to rob it of its title to the motto "Primus in Indis," in the estimation at any rate of the Government of India. *Vide* the following from the *Madras Times*:—"Bravo, Madras! Henceforth all the other provinces shall call thee blessed. For hath not the Viceroy in Council exalted thee, and sent Bengal and Bombay away empty. Here is what the Government of India say concerning how we manage our Municipal affairs. We quote from a letter from the Secretary to that Government to the Secretary to the Government of Madras:—'I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,120A, dated 11th June last, submitting with the usual statements, a review on the municipal reports of the Madras Presidency for the year 1877-78. In reply, I am to say that this review and the statements appended thereto satisfactorily show that the incidence of municipal taxation in the Madras Presidency is generally light. Madras towns have hitherto been free from all liability to support municipal police. This immunity, however, will probably soon cease. Considerable sums were expended, during the year under report, upon education, conservancy, and charitable institutions such as hospitals and dispensaries. The Governor General in Council is glad to observe that in these respects the municipalities of the Presidency of Madras set an excellent example to municipalities in other parts of India. His Excellency in Council also observes that the Sanitary Commissioner to the Madras Government exercises more control and affords more assistance in municipal sanitary matters than is the case in other provinces. The Governor-General in Council desires to take this opportunity of conveying to his Grace the Governor of Madras in Council the acknowledgment of the Government of India for the care with which municipal administration is directed and controlled by the Madras Government, and I am to add that the review under acknowledgment, together with this letter, will be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*?'"

THE representations made against the Government order, of compelling the religious and secular associations in Goa to remove their funds to the public treasury to be invested at 5 per cent. interest, have had the effect of forcing the Government to revoke that enactment. The experience gained in the short period of three months has been sufficient to demonstrate the impolicy of the step, and indeed it could not have been otherwise; for in a country like Goa, where banking establishments do not exist, the removal of a capital, which was at all times accessible to merchants and traders on moderate terms of interest, would have crippled commercial movement by locking up the available money in a Government treasury.

THE Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"The aspect of affairs in Rumpa has not changed for the better since my last letter. There is an absurd rumour abroad to the effect that His Grace the Governor has made up his mind to proceed to the seat of the revolt *in propriâ personâ*! I need hardly say that such a step would be most unwise on the part of His Grace, and most unwelcome to those who have been deputed to quell the disturbance. Matters having now become sufficiently grave to render military assistance in force necessary, the Commander-in-Chief should assuredly be entrusted with exclusive control. Sir Neville is just the man to crush the rebellion and re-establish order in the disaffected province. But no: the old complaints are to be heard every-where of interference, indecision, contradictory orders, and confusion. The Duke cannot keep his hands off the soldiers whenever occasion arises for a *coup militaire*. His fondness for playing with cannon is positively marvellous. No wonder then that the Chief—whose life has been one of work and not of play—is talking of throwing up his command. He must have been at his wit's end over and over again to maintain amicable relations with his most noble colleague, and has no doubt grown weary of the strain."

THE special correspondent of the Lahore paper telegraphs that the 5-11 R. A., escorted by the right wing of the 3rd Goorkhas, arrived from Kundahar on the 16th instant. A. B., R. H. A., and D-2 R. A. have reached Pishin. Cholera has appeared at Khush-dil-Khan amongst the 2nd Sikhs.

IT is officially announced that the examinations in Law, Departmental lists, and the Vernacular, of gazetted police officers, will be held at Lahore, Amballa, and Rawulpindi on Monday, the 20th October, and three next succeeding days.

IT is rumoured in Simla that the Committee now sitting there to devise measures for the retrenchment of expenditure in the Secretariat establishments has, *inter alia*, recommended the abolition of the system by which admission to the higher classes to be obtained by nomination and subsequent competitive examination, somewhat in the same way, though not with such a high test of proficiency, as admission to the home Civil Service is obtained.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the Board of Revenue's report upon the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1878-79, states that the only leases of waste lands given during the year were in Jalpiguri, where 548 leases, covering 32,769 acres, were granted for a present revenue of Rs. 8,601, to rise eventually to Rs. 24,847. The lease rules for the Sundarbans have been revised. The tea lease rules for Jalpiguri have also been amended and extended to the Darjiling district. Rules for the lease of lands in the hill tracts of Chittagong have been framed, and others for the district of Chittagong are now under consideration.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has written a strong minute on the Har Sahai case, in the course of which he recommends that the finding of the Commissioners should be set aside and the original decision of the Allahabad High Court upheld and acted upon. It will be remembered that all the judges of the High Court were of opinion that Pandit Har Sahai should be removed from his appointment, although Messrs. Turner and Spankie also thought that another opportunity should be given the accused of proving his innocence. Sir George Couper was of a different opinion as to the advisability of a second proceeding, and now holds that he was right in thinking and acting as he did.

IN his resolution on the report of the Police Administration of Bengal during the past year, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal says:—On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that the police of the province deserve credit for their work during the year. The increase in crime consequent on the exceptional pressure caused by high prices threw much additional work upon the reduced police force. Under Mr. Monro's energetic supervision, no department of police administration was, however, neglected, and the recent orders of Government regarding the investigation of cognisable cases and the supervision of suspicious characters and criminal tribes have generally been carefully observed in spite of the additional work involved. The important duty of inspection of stations and outposts by district and assistant superintendents of police was well performed, and the Inspector-General reports that, in every district, much attention was given to the rural police. Note has been taken of the names of those officers who have been selected by Mr. Monro for specially favourable mention.

CORRESPONDENCE from Allahabad states that the Ganges has risen to an unusual height this year, and that there is every indication of its rising still higher. Villages on the banks between Kahnpur and Benares are in imminent danger of being washed away, the inroads made by the stream being very considerable. The current at the confluence, Allahabad, is very strong, and even large boats are unmanageable. The river has not risen to such a height since 1875, when fears of a flood were entertained.

THE post of Government Advocate in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, has been abolished, the senior and junior Government pleaders having had their salaries increased on their undertaking to perform the necessary duties.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Thornton, who has gone to Simla, will again take his seat as an additional member of the Viceregal Council, during the long vacation of the Punjab Chief Court.

BABU AMBIKA CHARN CHAUDRI, B. C. E., Assistant Engineer at Nagode in the Bandelkand road division, has received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor in the *Calcutta Gazette* for giving annually a gold medal (to be called the "Umbica Charn Chaudri's medal") to the student of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College who gains the first place in Mathematics at the B. C. E. examination of the Calcutta University.

THE Punjab Government has, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity, been compelled to raise the wages of all police constables in both the Kohat and Peshawur districts from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, and to give an additional rupee to all other Government servants in those districts whose rate of wage was Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per mensem.

A DARBAR was held at the Palace of Maharaja Holkar at Indore, on the 12th instant, to receive His Highness Maharaja Sindia. The two Maharajas greeted each other most cordially. The first Prince, Shivaji Rao Holkar went as far as Mhow to welcome Maharaja Sindia. The Darbar lasted for about half an hour, during which time their Highnesses were seen heartily enjoying each other's company. After the distribution of *pan*, *attar*, and flowers, the Agent, Governor-General, led both the Princes out of the station, and mounted his own phaeton with the Maharaja Sindia, and drove towards the Kothi in the Residency which was prepared for his accommodation.

IN future one of the attractions of Goa will be the excellent museum which has been opened by Mr. Miguel Vicente Abreu at Pangim. He has collected many curious specimens illustrative of the manners and customs of the inhabitants. The products of the country also form an interesting department of the museum.

OFFICIAL intimation has reached the Government of the Straits Settlement, that Mr. C. J. Irving has been offered the appointment of "Resident Councillor" of Malacca. The title of "Lieutenant Governor," which was always a misnomer, appears to have been abolished.

MR. JOHN DACOSTA is about to publish a pamphlet on the Government and finances of India, the object of which is to advocate fixity in the land-tax as the only adequate measure of relief for the cultivators of India. The pamphlet will be published in the form of a letter to the Right Hon'ble John Bright, M. P.

THE Secretary of State has approved of Lieut. P. G. Kerans, 2nd West-India Regt, being permitted to volunteer for the Indian Staff Corps, under the terms of the Horse Guards General Order No. 117 of 1st December 1878.

THE papers relating to the proceedings of Major General Sir Frederick Roberts, K. C. B., in the Khost Valley, on the 7th and 8th January, have been presented to the House of Commons.

FEVER of the intermittent type is very prevalent just now in Madras. Between the 9th and 15th inst. 58 deaths were registered from this cause.

THERE are no more cases of cholera in the Dehra Ghazi Khan jail, and the health of the prisoners is now reported to be good.

Apropos of the question of batta for the Afghan war, the Maharaja of Kapurthalla has granted each of his sepoys an allowance of Rs. 7 for their services in the late campaign.

THE Ooty paper, with an unwonted touch of sarcasm, remarks that the Wellington barracks are full of young soldiers, who have been sent there, not to recover from the effects of sickness, but to grow in a suitable climate.

MAJOR ST. JOHN is said to have left Kandahar on Friday last for Quetta and Kurrachee.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Allahabad paper states:—Orders have been published for the return of troops as follows:—To leave Kandahar on the 1st September—The Cavalry Brigade; head-quarters; G-4-h Royal Artillery; 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Right Wing 2nd Beluchis. 4th September—Head-quarters 2nd Brigade with 6-11th Royal Artillery; Right Wing 40th Regiment, Left Wing 3rd Goorkhas. 8th September—Field Force head-quarters; 1st Brigade head-quarters; 11-11th Royal Artillery; 60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs, 25th Native Infantry, and 19th Bengal Lancers.

RAIN, which had been for some time anxiously looked for, fell copiously at Lahore on Wednesday for two or three hours, and there were signs of more to come. With a further fall future prospects will be materially improved and cheaper rates for food of all sorts may reasonably be anticipated.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Lahore paper states:—Colera has again appeared among the troops of the 25th and 1-17th Regiments. They go into camp immediately and also the Artillery. There were five deaths in the 17th Regiment on the 19th.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief, in the General Orders, states that he has noticed on several occasions recently that, at trials of warrant officers, after conviction of drunkenness, enquiries have been made as to previous entries for drunkenness, in defaulters' book. Such procedure is not in accordance with Bengal Army Regulations, paragraph 1,438, or the 78th Article of War, and His Excellency prohibits it.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

THE installation of the young Nawab of Bhavalpur is to take place in November. The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Council which, under the superintendence of the Political Agent, now administers Bhavalpur affairs, should be continued after the majority of the Nawab, who will be eighteen in November. It is not, however, proposed that there should be any further interference with the Bahawulpur administration than consists in forbidding the removal of any member of the Council, without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. There will be no interference in the internal administration, and the power and supervision of the Political Agent will, on the 1st of November, be altogether withdrawn.

THE *Madras Mail* "chaffs" the *Pioneer* about having given publicity to a "shave" in announcing that the abandonment of the Madras Harbour works is a possible contingency, which may result from the reference to England of certain reports which, the Allahabad paper says, have recently been before the Government of India. The *Mail* states:—"We are in a position to assure our Allahabad contemporary that he has been cruelly hoaxed. The works have never been carried on faster than they have been during the last two months. 130 feet have been added to the north pier since the 1st of this month, and 100 feet to the southern pier. The questions the Government have been considering of late are the form of the sea face of the harbour, and the arrangements for mooring ships. The testimony of nautical men is unanimously in favour of a curved frontage to the sea, and doubtless that form will be adopted. The mooring question has still to be settled, and it is desirable that some decision should be come too soon, as, at the present rate of progress, vessels will be able to take up their moorings between the piers by February next. To talk of the abandonment of the harbour works now is simply an absurdity."

THE *Indian Daily News* criticises the Viceroy's eulogy of General Roberts in the following strong terms:—"Altogether, the speech of Lord Lytton is a misfortune for General Roberts. It is a speech conceived in specially bad taste; for it is in a special way invidious. As a mere oratorical effort, it is a failure. As an instance of how far flattery can go in the direction of inviting condemnation, it is perhaps unrivalled. It has done no honour to General Roberts: it has done distinct discredit to Lord Lytton. For the sake of the military credit of the English army, and for the sake of the credit of the nation, we do trust that the next General, who may be invited to a laudatory dinner by Lord Lytton, will have the wisdom and the manliness to decline the very questionable honour. Further, we hope the Viceroy will himself bear in mind, *Linguam compescere, virtus non minima est.*"

THE Lahore paper publishes a letter from a Special Correspondent whom it has despatched to Cashmere, which "shows that, so far, the accounts which we had received previously to his arrival in the territory were by no means exaggerated. When he wrote his letter, our Correspondent had passed but a little way beyond the frontier of the State, and there he found too evident indications of the most frightful misery and want. The callous way in which he was told by an official stationed on the route that so many people had dropped down from starvation, in the vicinity, said little for the interest of the Maharaja's servants in the task of saving life. Indeed, it appears that in the district first visited by our Correspondent, absolutely nothing had been done to alleviate the sufferings of the wretched population."

THE salaries of the already underpaid employés upon the Madras Railway are to be reduced twenty per cent. The men on this line have suffered severely by reductions, more so indeed, than the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* thinks, is just, and had the combination among them been greater than it is, they might perhaps have been able to protest successfully against the curtailment of their salaries. The same authority believes that a temporarely worded petition to Mr. Saunders would not be without good results, but, disunited as they are, it very much doubts whether the apathy existing among them would not render the obtaining of signatures to any such document in anything like reasonable time, a matter of impossibility.

THE Russians are seeking yet another naval station on the shores of the Pacific. By order of the Minister of War, a General and a naval Captain have been sent to Eastern Siberia to choose a suitable spot, which must be capable of defence by fortifications.

IT appears from reports which occasionally trickle down to Calcutta from Simla, remarks the *Anglo-Indian Guardian*, that it is perfectly true that a meditative committee of secretaries has been sitting for some time for the purpose of contemplating what is what and reducing everybody else's salary but their own. Perhaps the time for the innings of an everybody else's committee, designed to revise secretaries' salaries, may now be said to have arrived.

AN American paper says:—Quite a heavy business is done in California in shipping to China the shells of the shrimps, which are caught in such numbers on the coast, and there is almost as much profit from the sale of the shells as from the shrimps themselves. The use they are put to in China is as a manure, and as a poison to the worm which works such destruction to the tea-plant of that country. The Chinamen state that this is the only remedy at present known for the tea-pest.

IT may be wise policy to set a thief to catch a thief; but it is advisable that before doing so he should have been purged from his "knavish tricks." The following incident which is said to have occurred in Rangoon lately leads one to suppose that the Rangoon district police have not yet been educated up to the point of properly distinguishing between *meum* and *tuum*:—"Two Burmans from Mandalay just landed from one of the up-country steamers were going along the roads carrying their property contained in a wickerwork basket or box, when suddenly they were accosted by three of our gallant guardians of the peace in uniform. "Heh! what are you doing here at this time of the night? Who are you? give an account of yourselves." "We are poor people just come from Mandalay and landed from the steamer." "What have you got in that parcel?" "Only some of our clothes and a few other little things besides Rs. 200." "You belonging to Mandalay and going about the streets this time of the night, and at a time when war is nearly breaking out with Upper Burma! This not allowable. You must come with us to the Commissioner." Whereupon putting handcuffs on the two Johnny Raws they made the latter accompany them up to near the pagoda, where, after nearly frightening them out of their lives, and easing them of their money and property, these guardians of the law released their captives and told them to go about their business. The fleeced ones made their way to the residence of a ponghee, at whose instigation they laid their complaint at the Yanbongain guard. From the description given by them the culprits were soon traced out and discovered to be men belonging to the Rangoon district police and are now in custody."

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following scores were made yesterday at Colaba in the Volunteers' match:—

VOLUNTEERS' MATCH—200 Yards.

Vol Kees	3 2 4 4 5 5 4—27
Vol Whitehead	4 4 5 5 2 5 2—27
Corpl. Hall	4 5 3 2 5 3 4—26
Vol Major	3 3 3 5 4 3 4—25
Sergt Morris	2 2 4 3 3 3 3—20
Lieut Mayhew	2 2 3 5 2 2 3—19

The small bore Match No. XI. at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards could not be fired at Colaba, because there is no 1,000 yards range.

(BY TELEGRAM.)

POONA, AUG. 23.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S PRIZE.

Private Murray	32
Sergeant Ward	31
Corporal Rendell	29
Lieutenant Peaker	28
Sergeant Brebner	28

THE SHOOTING AT POONA.—THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 22.

THE third day's shooting in connection with the W. I. R. Association took place to-day, the weather being more favourable than the two preceding days. The Wanowrie Rifle ranges presented a better aspect, and each competitor was intent on shooting perseveringly for the prizes offered. Corporal T. H. Rendell, of the G. Company, B.V.R.C., did remarkably well to-day, in Match IX.; he was next to Colonel Laughton with a score of 33, while Colonel Laughton scored 34, the highest in this match in Poona. Again, Corporal Rendell distinguished himself in Match X. by heading the list with a score of 87, Colonel Laughton and Lieutenant Peaker following with 81 each, and Captain Tyndall 80. The following are the scores obtained to-day:—

MATCH VIII.

Sergeant Brebner	4 5 4 5 5 5 4—32
Ar. Sergt. Tooth	3 4 5 5 5 4 5—31
Colonel Laughton	5 4 3 5 5 4 5—29
Captain Tyndall	5 5 2 3 4 4 5—28
Corpl. T. H. Rendell	3 5 3 5 5 4 3—28
Lieut. G. Peaker	4 3 3 3 5 5 5—28
Colonel Gillespie	5 5 5 4 3 3 3—28
Lieut. G. Phillips	3 3 3 3 3 5 5—25
Mr. Dorabjee Puddumjee	4 3 3 5 3 3 5—25
Lieut. Adam Smith	3 5 5 3 3 3 3—25
Corpl. Macdonald	4 3 4 3 3 5 3—25
Lieut. Yates	3 4 3 4 4 4 3—24

MATCH IX.

Colonel Laughton	5 5 5 5 4 5 5—34
Corpl. T. H. Rendell	4 5 5 5 5 5 3—33
Sergt. Brebner	5 4 5 5 5 4 4—32
Lieut B. Phillips	5 5 5 2 3 5 5—30
Mr. Dorabjee Puddumjee	4 5 3 5 5 4 3—29
Lieut. G. Peaker	5 4 3 4 5 4 4—29
Corpl. Macdonald	2 4 4 5 5 3 5—28
Lieut. Yates	4 3 5 5 3 3 5—28
Mr. Kinsman	3 5 2 5 4 4 5—27
Captain Tyndall	2 2 4 5 4 2 5—24
Colonel Gillespie	2 3 4 2 3 4 5—23
Ar. Sergt. Tooth	5 2 4 4 3 2 3—22
Colour Sergt. Bain	5 2 3 0 2 5—22

MATCH X.

	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Copl T H Rendell	5545555—31	5345333—26	3553554—30	87
Col Laughton	3555552—30	3253545—27	5s53542—24	81
Lieut G Peaker	4425545—30	2534355—27	2335553—28	81
Capt Tyndall	4353554—30	5535545—30	4333245—26	80
Mr. D. Puddumjee	5255335—27	4543245—27	2322455—23	77
Lt B Phillipps	3224345—28	2345545—28	3223433—20	71
Lieut A Smith	3335535—26	3323530—15	4535443—28	69
Ar-Sergt Tooth	3332234—17	0553534—21	4452435—27	65
Sergt Brebner	3532332—22	5504323—22	2590054—16	60
Corpl Macdonald	4203333—18	3535353—27	3323003—14	59
Mr Kinsman	0454432—22	3352540—22	3550420—15	59
Cr-Sergt Bain	0233033—14	4324253—23	4053503—20	57
Col Gillespie	2434200—15	5440440—19	0332522—17	51
Sergt M Winders	0230022—8	4 453s340—18	4240000—10	36
Lieut Yates	2343502—19	Retired.		

POONA—FOURTH DAY.

POONA, Aug. 23.

THE fourth and last day's shooting at this station was concluded this evening at rather a late hour, in consequence of the heavy and continual rain we have had since last night. All the matches to-day were shot off in torrents of rain, accompanied by shifting and deceiving winds, and yet it is a noticeable fact that at the long ranges (800, 900, and 1,000 yards) Mr. Dorabjee Puddumjee, the Parsee Champion shot, by the dexterous manipulation of his Metford match rifle, scored the brilliant total of 133—a figure, I am told, not up to the present time scored by anyone in India. It is a gratifying fact—now I am speaking of Poona alone—that the present year has seen some marksmen advanced to the front ranks for the first time—Corporals Rendell and Macdonald, of the Poona Detachment B. V. R. Corps—while throughout the general body of competitors there have been observed several instances of steadiness and skill, which hold out great hopes of profiiency at no very distant date. The following are the results of the shooting to-day:—

XI. THE SMALL BORE MATCH—800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

800 YARDS.

Mr Dorabjee Puddumjee	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5—46
Colonel Laughton	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 3—45
Lieutenant G Peaker	4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 3—44
Captain Tyndall	4 4 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 3—43
Sergeant Brebner	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 5—40
Corporal Macdonald	5 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 5 5—38
Lieutenant A Smith	3 5 4 3 3 5 3 3 4 4—37

900 YARDS.

Sergeant Brebner	5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—46
Colonel Laughton	4 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4—42
Mr. Dorabjee Puddumjee	3 5 5 3 3 5 5 4 3 5—41
Captain Tyndall	3 4 4 4 0 3 5 4 5—37
Lieutenant G Peaker	5 5 0 3 4 5 2 3 5 4—36
Lieutenant A Smith	0 3 3 5 2 3 0 5 0 2—23
Corporal Macdonald	3 4 0 0 Retired.

1,000 YARDS.

Mr Dorabjee Puddumjee	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 3—46
Lieutenant G Peaker	4 4 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 5—44
Colonel Laughton	3 5 3 2 5 3 5 5 5 4—40
Sergeant Brebner	2 5 5 4 4 5 4 2 5 4—38
Captain Tyndall	3 0 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 0—33
Lieutenant A Smith	Retired.

THE SCORE LIST IN THE XI. MATCH ACCORDING TO MERIT.

Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee	133
Colonel Laughton	127
Lieutenant G Peaker	124
Sergeant Brebner	124
Captain Tyndall	112

MATCH XII.—THE SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST. 150 & 200 yds.

	150 yds.	200 yds.	
Lieut. A Smith	4 3 5 5 5	3 3 4 2 5	48
Colonel Laughton	5 3 3 3 4	4 4 2 3 3	40
Captain Tyndall	5 2 4 2 2	5 2 2 4 3	38
Corpl. TH. Rendell	2 3 3 2 3	0 0 5 2 3	26

MATCH X III.—THE SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST. 100 & 150 yds

Colonel Laughton	4 4 4 5 5 4	5 5 5 4 3 3	51
Lieut. A Smith	4 3 4 5 3 3	3 5 5 5 5 5	50
Captain Tyndall	3 3 5 5 3 5	5 3 3 3 4 4	45
Corpl. Rendell	5 5 3 3 4 4	5 2 3 2 3 5	44

THE SHOOTING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATCH I.—THE ASSOCIATION STAKES.

Corporal Holloway	5 5 5 5 5 5 5—35
Private Gardner	4 5 5 5 5 5 5—34
Corporal Bishop	5 5 4 5 5 5 4—33

MATCH II.—THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Corporal Holloway	5 5 5 0 5 5 4 4 3 5—41
Corporal Bishop	4 5 5 2 5 4 5 5 3 2—35
Private Gardner	2 2 2 4 0 4 4 5 3 0—24

MATCH III.—THE MEMBERS' MATCH.

Corporal Holloway	5 5 4 4 5 3 4—30
Private Gardner	3 3 4 5 3 5 3—26
Corporal Bishop	3 3 4 3 3 3 3—22

SECOND DAY—MATCH IV.

Private Gardner	4515553—33	2s36345—22	55
Corporal Holloway	3255354—27	5444430—24	51
Mr. McConnachie	4233524—23	0452234—19	42

MATCH V. WITH 5 ADDED POINTS.

Corporal Bishop	4 4 5 0 4 0 5 5 4 5—36
Corporal Holloway	4 3 5 3 0 5 0 5 0 3—33
Private Gardner	2 5 0 2 3 5 0 0 2 5—27

MATCH VI.

Private Gardner	4 5 5 0 4 3 5—26
Corporal Holloway	3 4 2 5 5 2 4—25
Corporal Bishop	3 4 2 2 2 3 3—19

MATCH VII. WITH 3 ADDED POINTS.

Private Gardner	5 5 5 4 5 3 5 4 5 5—49
Corporal Holloway	5 3 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3—45
Corporal Bishop	4 2 3 0 4 4 3 3 5 5—34

NATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government has decided on an important subject, which has been on the *tapis* amongst an influential clique of native agitators for some considerable time past, and it may be as well to note the event, lest there should be any attempt now in their spirit, bearing, and good sense the exact counterpart of the Englishman, and who, I do not think, would be susceptible to bumptiousness or over-bearing when armed with a little authority. I am aware there are some who never have a good word to say for the Europeans, and I do not mean to draw any sweeping comparison in their favour, alongside of the Europeans or natives,—all have their respective failings, nationally or individually; but that a selection from amongst them would show an element of the fittest, must be beyond questioning with honest and unbiassed men.

Those in authority would condescend to take some notice of these suggestions, a step in the right direction would be taken to remedy what at present is a gla

admitted. Austria objected, and we yielded. But while the issue of the Congress were being debated, Austria suddenly sent a brutal summons to Piedmont to disarm, and on her refusal invaded her. It is amusing to see the thunder which Derby and Malmesbury directed against France fall on the head of Austria. Now, what is there in all this conduct of ours to excite your suspicion?

"I wish that you would send a squadron, or merely a ship, into the Adriatic to see what we do. You would find our moderation in the war as great as it was before it.

"Then why cannot England and France come to an understanding about the Pope? We are forced to treat him with certain *egards* on account of our clergy, but you are under no such influences."

"I was not aware," I said, "that any arrangement respecting the Pope was under discussion."

"What we should like," he answered, "is to give the Pope Rome, and a little territory round it, a sort of garden to his house, extending, perhaps, to Albano and Tivoli, and to secularize the rest of his dominions."

"I do not believe," I answered, "that we should object to that. And several zealous Catholics in France have made to me the same suggestion."

"Then," he said, "you accuse us of a Russian alliance, purchased by abandoning Turkey to her.

"There is none: there is an understanding that she shall place an army of observation on the frontiers of Galicia, to act only in the event of the German Confederation attacking us, an event which I believe to be highly improbable. As for Turkey, its name has not been mentioned. The Emperor has not the least intention to undo all that was done by the Crimean war. He is as decided as he ever was to maintain, at any sacrifice, the independence and the integrity of Turkey. Our understanding with Russia has not been bought by any concession whatever. We do not like Russia, though we hate Austria more. The alliance that we prize is yours; we should be mad if we wantonly exchanged it for that of Russia."

He asked me how long I intended to remain in Paris. Three weeks, I answered.

"Great events," he said, "may happen in that period. I hope that you will let me see you from time to time."

He talks well and fluently. Much of what he said appeared to me to have been thought over before.

Paris, May 17th, 1860.—Prince Napoleon gave me an audience to-day.

He asked me what I was doing. I told him that my principal occupation was the Education Commission.

"I have been a member," he said, "of many commissions, but I will not serve on another unless I can select my associates. The only way to make a commission work well is to put one man at its head and let him choose the rest rather as counsellors and instruments than as colleagues. Have you inquired into our system?"

"We have," I answered.

"All," he replied, "except the primary education is bad. We have thrown it too much into the hands of the Government. We have left little choice to the parents, either as to the masters or the studies. It is still worse in Germany. Your fault is the opposite one, but it is the less of the two. In education anarchy is better than despotism."

"What," he continued, "is the public feeling in England respecting Italy?"

"The bulk of the people," I answered, "sympathize thoroughly with the Italians. They wish to see the Austrians driven out of Italy at any expense, and by any means; our statesmen generally desire the same result, but are anxious and alarmed when they see the means that are employed."

"I was sorry," he said, "to hear of Garibaldi's sailing. I admire and respect him, and I expected his own destruction and that of his followers. But he seems likely to succeed. I cannot regret a Sicilian revolution, or even, what must follow it, a Neapolitan one; but the further consequences alarm me. Of course Naples and Sicily will annex themselves to Sardinia. That kingdom is now so large that it attracts every floating body. What will be the state of the remaining Papal territories *enclavés* in it on all sides? They must be swallowed up in it. And then what is to be done with the Pope?"

"When I had the honour," I said, "of conversing with your Imperial Highness on this subject last year, you proposed that he should keep Rome and a *petit jardin autour*."

"That might have done last year," he answered; "now we must have Rome for the capital of the United Italian Kingdom. It is the only capital that my father-in-law can select without offending Piedmont and exciting the jealousy of the other great historical towns. You would not, I suppose, have the Pope a subject of the King of Italy? And unless he be a subject, indeed whether a subject or not, he will be a bitter, unrelenting enemy. Rome never acquiesces in any loss never treats anything as a *fait accompli*. She has recovered so wonderfully from situations which seemed to be desperate, that she never despairs. When my father-in-law accepted the Romagne, he broke for ever with the Pope and his successors. The Papal influence, too, which was once a refuge from despotism, is now its instrument. Every misgovernment is defended by the authority, and indeed by the example, of the Pope. Every improvement is opposed by them. As soon as Sardinia was constitutional all the clergy became the enemies of the Government. There will not be peace, or at least well-established liberty in Italy as long as the Pope remains there. And whither is he to go? Not to Vienna, as he would like to do, since Gaeta will no longer be open to him. In the present state of Italian feeling as respects Germany, his residence in any part of it would expose him to indignation and contempt, which might produce a schism. An Italian prince who flies from his country to Germany can never return. If he is not to be a subject, Elba perhaps; or, if he wishes for a larger population to choose, the Island of Sardinia may be given to him in sovereignty—Italy would make a good bargain by parting with it to get rid of the Pope—or one of the Baleario islands. But if he is not to be a sovereign, I think that he will inhabit one of the fine towns of Spain—Seville for instance. The cathedral there might console him for St. Peter's. The Holy Week in Seville is almost as splendid as the Holy Week in Rome."

"We should be happy," I said, "to receive him in Malta, not in La Valetta, but in Citta Vecchia, which is a beautiful little town, in a fine air. He would find himself among a population of priests."

"Well," he said, "*cest une grosse affaire*; I do not pretend to guess what will turn out or how it will turn out.

"If my father-in-law would have listened to advice, the danger would have been less. The Emperor wrote to him to urge him to refuse Tuscany. We told him that if he would be satisfied with Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and the Legations—no slight accession to his fortune in one year—France would protect him in their possession, but that we could not guarantee him anything if he accepted Tuscany. Now, if he had refused Tuscany, or if the vote for its autonomy had prevailed, this new revolution would probably have stopped at Naples. The Pope would not have been surrounded on all sides by Sardinian annexation. Lamoriciere might have kept him on his throne until the fever had subsided.

"The disposal of the Pope is, as I said, *une grosse affaire*, but it is not the last, or perhaps the worst. When Venetia is the only province wanting to Italian unity, will Victor Emmanuel be able to keep his hands of it? Or Even if his people were to allow him to remain quiet, will Austria keep her hands off him? The original Piedmontese army was small and good; it fought well by our side; but the present army is large and bad. It has been spoilt by adding to it a rabble from Central Italy. It is like a bottle of brandy poured into a bucket of water. Sixty thousand Austrians could disperse it. They could march from Mantua to Naples.

"Are we to stop them again?

"I told my feather-in-law that we should not—that if he chose to play double or quits he must take the consequences. I do not say that it will be so, for, in fact, I foresee nothing except that, if Garibaldi succeeds in Sicily, as I expect him to do, and I must confess, wish him to do, Southern Italy will be revolutionised."

"What do you say," he continued, "about Turkey?"

"The state of Russia is such," I answered, "that I do not think that even Turkey has much to fear from her."

"I quite agree with you," he replied, "Such is the state of the Russian army and of the Russian finances that she could not march fifty thousand men beyond her own frontier. But Turkey has never been, and, in her present weak, discorganized state, more dangerous enemies among those who are called her subjects. The Serfs are discontented, and threaten to march to Constantinople."

"What is their population?" I asked.

"About a million," he answered, "but as they are semi-barbarians, every man is a soldier. They say that they can raise two hundred thousand men. Sixty thousand would be enough. The Bulgarians would join them, and the Turks have no real army to oppose them."

"Could they cross the Balkan," I asked, "with only sixty thousand men?"

"Much more easily," he answered, "than the Russians did. And, on the whole, if Constantinople is no longer to be Turkish, perhaps it would be as well to have it Servian. I had rather see them there than Russians, or Greeks, or Austrians."

"The United States," I said, "want a port of the Mediterranean. Perhaps Constantinople would suit *them*."

"When such matters have to be settled," he said, "this coolness between England and France is most unfortunate. The Savoy business has been ill-managed on both sides. The Emperor ought to have made up his mind sooner. He ought not to have given additional importance to what he was doing by denying it, by showing a consciousness that it was likely to excite alarm, which seemed to imply that it ought to excite alarm. You, as you could not prevent it, ought to have accepted it frankly. It was a slight price to give us for having done your work for you in the Crimea and in Italy. It did not materially increase our power, it merely relieved us from a humiliation. You would have earned our gratitude by cordially acquiescing in it, instead of disgusting us by your unfriendly opposition. A partnership cannot be lasting if one of the parties grudges to the other any one part of the profits.

"Among the things," he continued, "which, if mutual confidence could be restored, might be arranged, is a general disarmament. Peace is becoming more expensive than war used to be. There are more than two millions of men under arms in Europe. You are spending for military purposes twenty-six millions sterling every year. And this in perishable things: ships that rot, in machinery that gets obsolete, and in soldiers and sailors whose services are useless as long as they have not to fight. Then there is loss occasioned by commercial uneasiness and distrust. I fear that some day people will say—

"'It is better to have a war, and fight it out, than that this preparation and anxiety should be prolonged indefinitely.'"

Thursday, May 24th.—I dined with Prince Napoleon, and met the Duke of Magenta (MacMahon), the Duc de Grammont, French Ambassador in Rome, now on leave, Admiral Bouet, Michel Chevalier, Merimee, and several others.

Before dinner I had a good deal of conversation with MacMahon. He is a man of pleasing, simple manners.

We talked of the Cabyles, whom he described as a far superior race to the Arabs.

"Race, indeed," he said, "they are not. They are a mixture of all the races who have been driven from the plains by successive invasions, and forced to establish themselves on the mountain plateaux and gorges, which, until we came, were impregnable. They are Numidians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, all mixed by common misfortune. Many have light or red hair and blue or grey eyes. They live in large villages, which may be called towns, cultivate their lands, and preserve traces of Roman law. They are bad Mussulmans, and capable, perhaps, of being converted, which a real Mussulman is not. You have little to tell him. He believes, as you do, in the unity of God: indeed, he thinks that he believes in it much better than you do. He venerates Jesus and the blessed Virgin. He accepts the Gospels, but he says that there has been a further revelation. Jesus was a great prophet and was sent from God, but Mahomet was a still greater. The Arab is unconvertible and unimprovable, but I hope that we shall do much with the Cabyles."

The dinner was not long, and directly we had had our coffee, the men all moved into the smoking-room. Here the Prince filled (I use the word literally) a huge armchair. Next to him sat MacMahon and Grammont, then Bouet, Merimée, and I. The others stood about or sat on the sofas.

The cigars were lighted, and we began talking of Garibaldi.

"I have no doubt," said the Prince, "that by this time he is master of Sicily."

"With the exception," said Grammont, "of Messina. The citadel of Messina cannot be taken by such troops as his."

"That depends," said Bouet, "on the fidelity of the garrison. Those among them that are Sicilians cannot be relied on. When I was off Messina with a squadron a year ago, the inhabitants crowded to my ships to beg me to take possession of the town. The fiercest anti-Neapolitans were the clergy, regular as well as secular. In the late *émeutes* they fired on the royal troops from the convent windows."

"The people," said the Prince, "gave the utmost assistance to the disembarkation of Garibaldi's men, and I suspect that the carabiniers let him pass."

"I do not believe," said Bouet, "that they could stop him. How are you to guard a coast as long as from Boulogne to Bayonne? Garibaldi is a good sailor, probably a better sailor than general. His father was a Nice fisherman, and he passed the first twenty years of his life on the sea. I believe that he steered first for Tunis, and then ran up northward to Marsala."

"Cavour," said the Prince, "took what he is not accustomed to do, a middle course. He should either have stopped Garibaldi or have given him five thousand men. He has thrown on him a load of responsibility and on his father-in-law the discredit, such as it is, of having favoured the expedition. He would not have been more blamed and hated by the *Codini* if he had given it real aid."

"Garibaldi's popularity in Paris," said Bouet, "is enormous. All the portraits of him disappear as fast as they are published. Some of my servants were at a bourgeois wedding the other day—there were fifty or sixty guests. Nothing but Garibaldi was talked about; even the bride and bridegroom seemed to think of nothing else."

"I do not believe," said MacMahon, "that he will ever be a general. He wants comprehensiveness. He cannot foresee or provide for results distance in time and space. But he is an admirable partisan. When he was in Italy with his four thousand men, one of his spies told him that he has discovered, a couple of leagues off, an Austrian force of about 3,000 men, who were not aware of his proximity, and could be surprised and cut off. The spy was a traiter. There were twelve thousand Austrians, and the spy had been sent to decoy Garibaldi into attacking them. With his usual impetuosity he fell into the trap, marched against the Austrians, and found, when he approached them, that they far outnumbered him, and were prepared. Most men would have retreated, been followed, overtaken, and destroyed. He attacked the Austrians with such vigour that they throught that their spy must have deceived them, and that Garibaldi was in force. He drove them from their position and pursued them for a couple of miles, when they discovered the smallness of his numbers and turned back on him: his troops, active and unencumbered, saved themselves in the mountains."

"He will beat the Neapolitans," said the Prince, "more easily than he did the Austrians; and I do not believe that the Romans, even with Lamoriciere, will stop him. The instant that Tuscany annexed itself to Piedmont, I saw that the kingdom of Italy was formed. Nothing but some blunder on our part can prevent it."

"The fault of our policy," said the Duc de Grammont, "is that we have, in fact, no policy whatever. Instead of controlling events we are governed by them."

"Our policy and our duty," said the Prince, "are perfectly simple and plain. They are to leave Rome instantly and let the Italians settle the matter themselves. I do not say what is the settlement that I desire—perhaps you may guess."

"And the Austrians," said the Duc de Grammont; "will they permit that settlement? Twenty thousand Austrians would dispose of Garibaldi."

"The Austrians," said Bouet, "had an easy game as long as they held Tuscany. They could march through their own country on Rome and Naples. Now they cannot cross Tuscany without a war with Piedmont, which implies a war with France. They must go by sea. But they may be met at sea and beaten. The Piedmontese navy is larger and better than the Austrian one. Their army, with no retreat except by its ships, will be alarmed and demoralized."

"It is our business," said the Prince, "to prevent their going by sea or by land. We must march out of Rome, that is the first thing. We ought to do so to-morrow. Italy must be Italian. If it be not Italian it will be again Austrian, which France ought not to suffer, and will not suffer."

"And what is to become of the Pope?" said the Duc de Grammont.

"*Cela nous est égal*," said the Prince. "He will be Bishop of Rome; we shall give him a good civil list, and he will pray for the King of Italy."

"Not Pio Nono," said the Duke.

"If not Pio Nono," replied the Prince, "somebody else. We shall change him for a Pio Decimo—for some pope *qui sait vivre*. For the last five hundred years Italy has been sacrificed to the papacy; it shall be so no longer. You, M. le Duc, know the state of the Papal Government left at the end of Leo X.; tell these gentlemen whether its badness is exaggerated."

"Certainly not exaggerated," he answered; "it is underrated. No one who has not lived in Rome can imagine its atrocity or its corruption. It is not a government, it is a conspiracy of rogues and sbirri."

"Give us," said the Prince, "some facts."

"I will tell you," said the Duke, "one which occurred a short time ago. Some of the pontifical estates were to be left. A person whom I know, an excellent country gentleman, who never meddles in politics, which to take them. So did a relation of Antonelli's. My acquaintance was therefore accused by the sbirri of having bissed them. He was thrust into one of the horrible papal dungeons and kept *au secret*, lest he should give any instructions to his *homme, d'affaires* to bid for the lands. Antonelli's friend got the lease at half its value. I heard of it, went to the Pope, and got my acquaintance out, or he would probably be in prison now, and would remain there until his cell was wanted for somebody else.

"Last year some French soldiers accused a ferryman of demanding more than his fare. He was thrown into prison. Six months after his wife came to ask for my intercession. I went to the police. 'You have made me,' I said, 'a sort of accomplice in a horrible oppression. I hear that on a trumpery accusation by one of our soldiers, a poor man has been six months in prison?' 'Of course he has,' answered the Director of Police; 'it is your own fault; you should have come or sent to me sooner. When a man is accused of having behaved ill to any of your soldiers, we keep him in prison until you ask for his release. It is a small proof of our gratitude to you.' But, bad as the Governments of Rome and Naples are, the people are still worse. After *le bon Deau* had finished creating the bulk of the human species, he made Romans and Neapolitans out of the refuse and rubbish that were left."

"The people," said the Prince, "are what their Governments have made them. Centuries of ecclesiastical tyranny would have made us just as bad. And this is the Government which we brought back, which we have supported for ten years, and which we still support. It is our duty to God and man to withdraw that support instantly, whatever be the consequences. You say, M. le Duc, that we have no policy. What policy ought we to have?"

"*Une politique*," answered the Duke, "*bien nette, bien arrêtée, bien ferme et regardant seulement nos propres intérêts. Vous n'en avez point de politique d'idées.*"

"And what are our interests," said the Prince, "except that Italy be united and well governed. P"

"*Jamais peut-être*," said the Duke, "*un ministre Français ne dira ou n'a dit ainsi sur la sellette.* Permit me to ask a question in my turn. Is it our interest to create a new great Power at our gates?"

"France," said the Prince, "ought not to be deterred from following her instincts as the promoter of civilisation by such fears, even if there were any foundation for them. But there is none. She is too great to fear any neighbour. I am not sure that it would not be well to have six great Powers instead of five. They would better keep one another in order. One of these five, too, seems to be falling to pieces, and may want a successor."

"The two dangers to Austria," said the Duke, "are Hungary and Venetia. They are two weights, one on the north, the other on the south, which are pulling her asunder. I think that she will conciliate Hungary."

"The young Emperor," said the Prince, "will conciliate nobody. As to Venetia, that cannot be conciliated."

"No," said the Duke, "but it can be exchanged. I have reason to think that Austria is ready to resign it, if we will give her the Herzegovina and Moldavia and Wallachia."

"If she is not ready," replied the Prince, "we must stimulate her; we must subject her to gentle compulsion. It is all for her good, as she will find when she gets wiser. The kingdom of Italy must extend from the Alps to Cape Passaro."

"I doubt," I said, "whether it will extend to Cape Passaro. The Sicilians will set up for themselves."

"Well then," said the Prince, "let them take a sovereign, provided he be an Italian, or let them be a republic, or let them take the Pope. We can do without them."

"Perhaps," said the Duke, "England will relieve you of Sicily."

"Bah!" said the Prince, "that is one of your old traditions. Because England took Sicily when my uncle took Naples, you think that she wants it again. She refused it at the Congress of Vienna. But you diplomatists study nothing but history. As to what is actually passing, you know no more than the rest of us. When the Emperor wants to know what is going on, he does not send for Thouvenel, he sends for the *Nord*, or the *Independance Belge*, or the *Times*. So does Queen Victoria. I never learned anything from Walewski, except, perhaps, some little official secret of no real importance, but which he had better not have told."

The Prince now rose from the armchair which he had so worthily filled. "Ainsi finit," said Merimée to me as we went out, "la séance Italienne. Le Prince parle bien, et dit admirablement tout ce qu'il ne doit pas dire." He eated his guests, and was treated by them, with perfect familiarity. The only mark of his rank was the occasional use of Monseigneur. Much may have depended on the levelling influence of the cigar.

It was now about eleven. We had been in the smoking-room ever since a quarter to nine. I expected to find the ladies retired, but they still sat in a little circle round the Princess. No one joined that circle, and at length it broke up too. The Princess came to the tea-table where I was, and talked to me for ten minutes about Cavour, Arsglio, and Marochetti very agreeably. She is very agreeably. She is very like her father, but graceful and self-possessed, simple, and grande dame. She is said to have been educated by Jesuits, to be a devouts Papist, and to be made miserable by the Pope's degradation, and by the favour shown by her husband to the Anti-Papal party.

(*To be continued.*)

* The reactionary part in Italy.—M. C. M. S.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

SECOND EDITION.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA, AND GOVERNMENT POLICY.

As exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Foreshore.

WITH REPLIES TO "K." BY H.

TO BE OBTAINED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Per Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle. Retailed by Chemists all over the world. Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 8, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 3 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and ever other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of	46	to 50 Galls.	Hhd.	Rs. 170
St. Emilion	do.	do.	do.	„ 220
St. Julien	do.	do.	do.	„ 275
Medoc per dozen quarts				„ 10
St. Julien	do.			„ 18
Margaux	do.			„ 25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs.	18
Cognac Champagne do.	„	20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, MEDOC CLARET, at Rs. 10 per dozen Quarts. Bottled by

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4	12 per dos. in Casks of	4 dos.	
Pints	„ 3	0 „ „	7 dos.	
Hogsheads	„ 60	per hhd.		
Kilderkins.	„ 28	0 per kild.		

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Sole Agents, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, (EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878:—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	35,906	dox. bottles.
Piper Heidsieck	19,636	do.
L. Roederer	13,469	do.
Moet and Chandon	5,478	do.
Heidsieck and Co.	3,401	do.
Yve. Cliequot Ponsardin	2,712	do.
Giesler and Co.	1,960	do.

Price per case of one doz. quarts.....Rs. 53
Do. do. of two do. pints.....55

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.,
28, Meadow Street, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S COGNAC.

WE have RECEIVED SUPPLIES of this well known BRAND and shall continue to do so.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Prices, one diamond.....qts.	27	0	29	0
Prices, two diamonds..... „	29		318	8
Prices, three diamonds..... „	32	0	35	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
May 1879.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALLARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 16	per case of 2 dos. pints.
Les Canons	„ 18	per dos. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 20	per case of 2 dos. pints.
Chateau Lecoville	„ 20	per dos. Qts.
Do. Lafitte	„ 26	„

STILL HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSHEIMER SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 17	per dos. Qts.
Do.	„ 20	per case of 2 dos. pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 18	per dos. Qts.
Do.	„ 21	per case of 2 dos. pints.
Liebfraumilch	„ 23	per dos. Qts.
Do.	„ 26	per case of 2 dos. pints.
Steinwein	„ 28	per dos. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 28	„
Ruedesheimer	„ 28	„
Do.	„ 31	per case of 2 dos. pints.
Marcobrunner	„ 32	per dos. Qts.
Do.	„ 35	per case of 2 dos. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38	per dos. Qts.

BEER:—

IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs.	5 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	3 „ Pints.
Norway Pale Ale	„	5-8 per doz. qts
Kronznacher Export Beer	„	6-4 per doz. qts.

* CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugene Olliquot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 per doz Qts.
Ditto ditto	„	42 per case of 2 dos. pints.
Heidsicks & Co.'s Dry Monopole	„	56 per doz. Qts.
Ditto ditto	„	58 per case of 2 dos. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*.	Rs.	55 „

* BRANDY:—

Roulestin & Co.'s	* Cognac	„	20 per doz. Qts.
F. Dessandeir & Co.'s	* „	„	22 „
Fromy and Rogée's	*** „	„	30 „

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.
CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Strawberry, Red Currants, Quince, Raspberry, Grape, Rs. 12½ per doz. ins.
GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Blutwurst	at Rs.	13-8	as. per doz. tins.
Mettwurst	„	15	„
Leberwurst	„	15	„
Cervelatwurst	„	16-8	as. „
Goratene Saussichen	„	19-8	as. „
Finest German Asparagus	„	24	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 12th Aug. 1879.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their act vity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Every family of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1a, Vere Street, London, W. England, in Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,

ENGINEERS,
89, CANNON STREET, E.C., HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, W., LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MACHINERY FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS for DRAINAGE.
PUMPS for IRRIGATION.
PUMPS for RECLAMATION.
PUMPS for EMPTYING DOCKS.
PUMPS for CIRCULATING WATER IN SURFACE CONDENSERS.
PUMPS for RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS
PUMPS for USE ON BOARD SHIPS.
PUMPS for MINES.
PUMPS for CONTRACTORS.
PUMPS for MANUFACTURERS.
PUMPS for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.....10 to 15	8	
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits .....30 to 40	0	
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from.....26 to 65	0	
Dressing Gowns from 9 to 20	0	
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shroon Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	12	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, from	8	8
Warm do	15	8
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.....	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-4 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from .....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps .....6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8
Travelling Hats.....	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair.....	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets.....each	10	2
Long Rugs or Scotch Shawls.....10 to	10	5
Rezais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls ...	2	0
Fortimanteaus or Overland Trunks .....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	40	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do.....	13	0
Gladstone Bags.....	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete.....	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases...	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Solled Linen Bags, all sizes .....5 to	6	0
Courier Bags.....9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ..... 3-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ...3-8 to	4	6
Tiffin Baskets fitted..16 to	22	8
Air Pillows.....	5	0
Travelling do.....	1	8
English Feather do.....	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.
English horse hair pillows	7	8
Folding Camp Bedstead..	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	23	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps..... 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz.....	13	8
Linen Collars .....doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5	0
Lisle Thread Gloves.....	2	0
Children's Gloves .....1 to	1	8
Mitts.....	1	8
Insurance Labels, per doz.	0	12
Pins, Scarf.....	1	12
Sailors' Knot.....	2	12
Overcoats Cloaks Bow plete or for Buckram ....2-8 to	4	0